# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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## THE BEGGAR.

From the French.

Not long since an old beggar, named James, was in the daily habit of placing himself at the principal gate of a church, in a populous town. His constant attendance showed that he had received an education far superior to that which is the ordinary lot of paupers. Under his rags, which were worn with extreme dignity, shone a still living recollection of a more elevated condition. This beggar, in the interval of prayer, employed the leisure belonging to the pursuit in reading. His kindness, his impartiality in the distribution of his little alms, his patience, his zeal in appeasing their quarrels, had caused for him well-merited respect. Yet foolish and malevolent tales were a complete mystery to his most intimate connexions, as well as to the persons attached to the parish. He very rarely accepted more than a single piece of gold and sat down at the same place. People were announced in the church, that he made, in the vicinity of the furniture of the porch; yet, none of his fellow-beggars could relate the least particular of his life.

Only on a thing was known, James never set his foot in the church; for he was not willing to be present at any of the religious services, when the sacred dome resounded with the chants of the priests, when the odor of the ascending above the altar, with the vows of the faithful towards heaven, and the pomp of the ceremonies, which, of the origin recalled the solemn chorus of the ascension and Christmas, the beggar felt himself impelled to remain at the gate and to avoid the porch of the church, which he had contented eye, he contemplated from without, the solemnity in which the people of God passed. The swarming reflection of the light through the gothic windows, the sounds of the organ, which had sunk these for ages, like a symbol of the enemy of religion, the profound chasm attached to the entrance of the nave of the church every thing repulsed the beggar with indescribable emotion. Tears were sometimes perceived to trickle down his wrinkled face; every grief, misfortune, or some profound remorse seemed to agitate him. In the principal times of the church, he might have been taken for a great criminal condemned to banish himself from the sacred asylum, and to stand, like a stain, through the midst of the living.

A clergyman repaired every day to that church to celebrate mass. Descended from one of the most ancient families of the province, and of an opulence of time, he found a joy in bestowing abundant alms.—The beggar had become the object of a sort of veneration among the Abbe Paulin de Saint Jean,—accompanied with benevolent words his charity, which had been for him only secret.

One day James did not appear at the usual hour. The Abbe Paulin, surprised at the absence of the pauper, sent for his charity, sought the dwelling of the beggar, and found the old man lying sick on a miserable bed. Every thing around him were smitten with the luxury and the misery which appeared in the interior of that habitation. A single piece of wall was unencumbered over the miserable bedstead; two pictures, richly framed, and covered with a veil of crape, were placed on those nails of silk; a crucifix in ivory of beautiful workmanship, was hanging at the head of the bed; a prie-dieu, a settled chair, with gothic carvings, and among a few worn out books lay a mass book, with silver clasps all the remnants of the former and accustomed habits of luxury. The presence of the priest revived the old man, and with an accent full of gratitude, the latter cried out:

"M. Abbe, you are then kind enough to remember an unhappy man?"

"My friend," replied M. Paulin, "a priest forgets none but those who forget God. Have you any pain? you want any assistance?"

"I want nothing," answered the beggar, "my death is approaching; my conscience alone is not quiet.

"Your conscience! have you any great crime to express?"

"A crime, no enemy to crime, a crime for which my whole life has been cruelly tried and punished. A crime, beyond pardon!"

"God is always pardon! there does not exist any! The divine mercy is greater than all the crimes of men."

"But a criminal, polluted with the most horrible crimes; what has he to hope for? Pardon! There is none for me!"

"Yes, there is," cried out the priest with enthusiasm; "to doubt of the mercy of God is a new crime, and you very crime itself. Religion stretches out her arms to receive you; all your repentance will not increase nor replace the divine goodness; it will not abandon you. Have confidence and hope."

Thereupon the priest uncovered himself, and after pronouncing the solemn words, which open to the penitent the gates of all heaven, he prayed to the beggar to confess his crime.

"The son of a poor farmer, honoured with the affection of a family of high rank, whose books my father educated, I found myself, at an early age, under the roof of my master, charged by confidence. I was raised in the midst of a sacred trust. I was just turned of twenty-five years of age, when the revolution first broke out in France. Young and ardent, I was one of the first to adopt those principles of that period; my ambition made me tired of my present situation. I conceived the project of abandoning the career of a servant, and to go to the assylum of my youth. Rich! I followed that first impulse, which urges on to crime. I was guilty of a crime! The fury of the revolutionists soon spread through the country; my master, my family, were arrested in their castle, dismissed all their servants. A sum of money was rendered in haste, and selecting from all the valuables, I carried away, destined to the beggar for many recollections, they went to Paris to seek an asylum in the midst of the crowd, in the anonymity of their dwelling. I followed them, as a child of the house, and I met together unexpectedly through out France, and nobody knew the place of concealment of my master. Proscribed, pursued, without arms, confiscation had soon devoured their property; but it was nothing to them, for they were together, tranquil in the midst of misfortune. I was grateful to Providence, they lived in the expectation of better times. It was then that I conceived the project of betraying their interest, and so oh them from their asylum, and the innocent to devote to the scaffold, to the axe of the executioner. They trust themselves to me, and I delivered up to the horrors of captivity. Their trial commenced.

"The most frivolous pretences were then sufficient to condemn the accused to death. A single witness, and hastily had one motive for prosecution against that noble and virtuous family. A man was found, who was the confidant of my crime, and who, to save his own head, thought to be safe in the midst of the crowd of the accusers. This miserable, to whom I had given money, was the first to denounce my master, his wife, his daughters, angels in beauty and innocence, and a young boy, of ten years of age, on the benches of the guilty. I saw them all condemned

# Saturday Evening Post.

## Saturday, August 23.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Dispatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 14th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 73 boats, carrying | | 2,386 tons. |
| 1643 do. per last report | | 59,432 |
| 1716 do. Total | | 61,818 |

### THE RIOTERS.

The persons arrested during the late disgraceful riots in Moyamensing, last Tuesday, underwent an examination before the Mayor, the Attorney General appearing as counsel for the commonwealth. After hearing evidence they were each bound over, in the sum of $1000, to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions and answer a charge of being concerned in the riots. The following are their names.

L. Lockwood, South st. and Gillis's Alley.
Pat. M'Keerman, Shippen between 6th and 7th.
—— Pearce, 8th below Shippen.
John M'Laughlin, 11th and Christian.
Mich. Cavenah, Catharine between 6th and 7th.
Hugh M'Intyre, Fitzwater above 6th.
James Higgins, do. do.
Jno. Sterman, 218 south 7th st.
Robert Burns, Lancaster, (no abode in the city.)
Leonard Fay, 101 north 7th street, between Arch and Race.
Orlando Newton, Port Carbon.
John Cannon, Little Oak, between 5th and 6th, below South.
Wm. Sands, Plumb between 3d and 4th.
Ely Reed, Vine street above 3d.
Thos Love, 11th and Christian streets.
Antony Maggs, 3rd south 3d, between Plumb and German.
Hugh McGlaughlin, Plumb between 4th and 5th.
John Boyce, South and Vernon street.

### DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This institution will be opened on the 10th Sept next. The board of trustees will meet the 8th Sept. The Rev. J. P. Durbin, principal of the college, will take his place at the opening of the college; and Mr. MERRITT CALDWELL, late principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, has accepted the invitation of the board, and will be in Carlisle, to enter upon the duties of his department (mathematical) in the commencement of the session. The other members of the faculty will enter upon service as soon as the state of the college shall require it. There will be no delay.

The students in the college proper will lodge in the edifice in large comfortable rooms, which they will be required to furnish neatly and comfortably; two and two to a room. The object is to render the residence of the students comfortable and respectable. The students of the grammar school will board and lodge in private families. The grammar school is in excellent order, with accomplished teachers under the supervision of the faculty. It is worthy of all confidence. All articles of furniture for the convenience of students can be had in Carlisle on reasonable terms.

*Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 7, 1834.*

NEW YORK, August 15.

MURDER AT SEA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. Wm. H. Welsh, now lying at Cadiz, to his owners here, detailing the particulars of a most ferocious murder committed on board his vessel on her outward bound voyage. On the 7th of June last, a passenger, whilst the crew were utterly unprepared for an attempt of the kind, attacked one of them, Henry Lvin, a native of Sagharbour, Long Island, and stabbed him to the heart. He fell dead instantly. The assassin then turned round and stabbed in the back, but not mortally, the second mate, who crying out murder, Capt. Walsh ran upon deck, but had no sooner got up the companion ladder, than the villain thrust his dagger into his left side, till it struck against a rib.

He repeated the blow and stabbed him in the hip, when the captain fell down from the loss of blood. By this time the crew having collected, ran to the captain's assistance and knocked the murderer down. He was then tied and secured; but on the day before the vessel got into the bay of Gibraltar, and was laying to in a heavy gale of wind, he jumped into the sea and made his escape. The young man killed was of exemplary character and had sailed with Capt. Briton in the Julia.

*New York State Temperance Society.*—The operations of this association, which has been in existence but six years, are indeed extensive and truly astonishing. There are in the state 1763 associations formed in the towns and cities, and a sufficient number in the school districts to make the whole number over 2500. In 689 towns reported, there are 320,427 pledged members. The increase during the year has been 91,642, and 1,172 persons have been reported as abandoning the sale of spirituous liquors. The subscriptions to the Temperance Recorder, a monthly sheet, in the state, amount to 97,924, and in the whole union to more than 200,000.

*A new Invention.*—The Taunton Massachusetts Whig, states that a gentleman in Boston who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water. With this kind of fuel, a steamboat can pass the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steamboat from Providence to New York by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the Southern States, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam engine. It will be especially important to the engines which are employed upon rail roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

*Robbery.*—Mr. Handy, the cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, on his passage last week from Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio, on board the steam boat Daniel Webster, had his valise, which contained bills to the amount of *fifteen thousand dollars*, purloined from him by some person on board. Diligent search was made for the money, but without success until the departure of the steamboat on her return voyage, when it was discovered secreted in one of the berths of the steerage cabin.—*N. Y. Cour.*

*Riot.*—By the Rochester papers of the 14th inst we learn that considerable excitement existed there in consequence of the arrest of the principal negroes of the place. It appears that a gentleman formerly of Palmyra, but lately from the south, was accompanied by a female slave as a servant, whom the negroes of Palmyra aided by those of Rochester attempted to abduct, and for that purpose attacked the house of Mrs. Williams, the mother of the gentleman in question, in the course of the night, but were unable to enter. A gun was fired at them, which slightly wounded two negroes,—they returned the fire without injuring any one, and then commenced demolishing the windows and doors. The alarm was sounded, and numbers repaired to the spot, when the negroes fled. The slave had no desire to leave, and positively refused when urged by them.—*N. Y. Star.*

*Caspar Hauser Redivivus.*—In Montreal, a person has been committed to jail for want of a better place, with whose name and history no one is acquainted. It appears he was brought to the emigrant sheds at that place, at the dead of night by a carter, with no covering save a blanket. He is a young man about twenty-six, perfectly idiotic: he neither speaks, nor observes passing events, but sits on his haunches the whole day, swinging himself backwards and forwards, and playing with his fingers. He appears to have suffered from punishment, for the moment any thing like a whip is presented to him, he becomes very much alarmed. The only sound he utters is like the suppressed bellowing of a frog. His hands are soft, but the soles of his feet hard, as if they had never been covered with shoes. In running, he exhibited great agility, particularly in leaping fences.

FEMALE INDEPENDENCE.—A young lady named Miss Given, on the 4th of July last, delivered an Oration in Augusta, Maine. She concluded her remarks in the following spirited strain:—

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools.—[Cheers.] I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call "husband," to-morrow!!!"

*From the Cincinnati Journal, 9th inst.*

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On Friday morning last, we took passage in the steamboat Champion, for Madison. About half an hour after the boat left the city, perceiving a bustle about the forward deck, we inquired the cause, and were told that Hamilton, the *steward*, had stabbed Abbott, the *mate*.

It seems these individuals had not been upon good terms for some time. They had sometimes exchanged hard words but had never come to blows. Friday morning the steward went into his room to prepare some tomatoes for dinner. Instead of employing an ordinary knife for this purpose, he used a two-edged dirk, the blade of which was about three inches in length. While the steward was thus at work in his room, the mate entered and began to eat some of the tomatoes. The steward requested him to let them alone. The mate replied insultingly, and the steward cursed him. Upon this the mate gave the steward a blow with his fist, and the steward in the anger of the moment, *buried* his knife to the shaft in the body of the mate. He came from the room pale as a corpse, holding his handkerchief over the wound, which was inflicted on the right side, near the fifth rib. In a short time he swooned away, and for some time was thought to be dead. But he revived again, and continued to breathe until we left him at Lawrenceburgh under the care of Dr. Brower. His case is doubtful, but the probability is, that he will die. His wife and children reside in this city.

When the steward saw what he had done, he ran to the stern of the boat and endeavored to escape in the yawl, but he was caught by the engineer. His anguish was extreme. He was put under the care of an officer, and sent back to Cincinnati, and now lies in the jail of this city, awaiting his trial. He is a fine looking young fellow, about 20 years of age. This case illustrates and illustrates the folly of ungovernable passions.

### CHARLESTOWN RIOTS RENEWED.

Further excesses were committed at Charlestown, on Tuesday night, by a mob which occupied the convent grounds, from an early hour, until half past 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, without any interruption from the police. They destroyed a great number of valuable fruit trees, tore up the choicest vines of the grapery, pulled down the fence and made a bonfire; and all this with the Charlestown Light Infantry and the Charlestown Phalanx on duty in the town.

A valuable silver chalice, placed in the tabernacle and deposited for *safe keeping* in the Convent Tomb, which infamy has desecrated, was stolen by the violators of the grave.

In Boston, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, (says the Boston Commercial Gazette,) there were 800 or 1000 persons assembled in and about the City Hall. It having been supposed that they were drawn together by a report in circulation—that the Bishop had informed the Mayor that there were 5000 armed Irishmen in the city, over whom he had no control, and who were determined to show fight—Gen. Lyman considered it his duty to come forward and address his fellow citizens upon the subject. He assured them that there was no foundation for the report, and that there was no reason to apprehend an assault from the people referred to. At the same time he took occasion to caution them against all other reports of the kind, and to solicit a continuance of their aid in preserving the peace of the city. This address of the Mayor gave general satisfaction, and the crowd, soon afterwards, began to disperse.

The Selectmen of Charlestown gave great offence to the people of Boston, on Wednesday, by ascribing the riots to mobs from the latter city.

The annexed publication has been made in reference to the lady, whose absence is supposed to have caused the riots.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, erroneous statements have appeared in the public papers, intimating that the liberty of a young lady was improperly and unlawfully restrained at the Convent in this town, and believing that said publications were intended to excite the public mind against that Institution, and might result in unpleasant or serious consequences, the Selectmen considering it their duty to endeavor to allay any such excitement, have at the request of the Government of the Institution, fully examined into the circumstances of the case, and were conducted by the lady in question throughout the premises, and into every apartment of the place—the whole of which is in good order, and nothing appearing to them to be in the least objectionable; and they have the satisfaction to assure the public, that there exists no cause of complaint on the part of said female, as she expresses herself to be entirely satisfied with her present situation, it being that of her own choice, and that she has no desire or wish to alter it.

THOS. HOOPER,
ABIJAH MONROE,
SAMUEL POOR,
STEPHEN WILEY,
JOHN RUNEY,

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1834. *Select men.*

At Mechanicsburg, Penn. a most awful scene, the effect of a stroke of lightning, was lately exhibited at the house of Mr. Foorman of that village. It appears the family were sitting together in a room when the house was struck, and a part of the fluid entering the room, struck his daughter, aged 22, and a son, about 17, and deprived them instantly of life. They were sitting very near each other when struck, and so immediate was their death that they moved not from their seats, but retained their position in their chairs, the head of the young man reclining on the shoulder of the sister. The unfortunate event had cast a gloom over the whole village. The bodies were interred in one grave, and were followed by a number whose countenances spoke their sorrow.

The Commissioners of the Ohio canal have passed a resolution doubling the rates of toll on merchandise transported in a direction from Lake Erie. The reason assigned for the change is, as we learn by the Baltimore American, that a combination exists among the principal contractors on the New York lines of transportation, to raise the rates of transportation, since the reduction of the rates of toll. From Albany to Buffalo, the charge was 62 cents per cwt.; it has since been raised to 82 cents. The Ohio Board has accordingly, in retaliation, established a table of rates of freight and charges from New York, to the several places on the Ohio Canals, and declared that when the freight and charges on merchandise exceeds the rates of the table,—evidence of which is to be furnished on oath, and by the production of the bills of lading,—the rates of duty shall be doubled; when they do not exceed the Ohio table, only the present rates are to be charged.

The frequency of balloon ascensions lately in our city, has occasioned numerous inquiries as to the rapidity with which balloons can be carried through the air. The experiments witnessed here, have generally been performed in calms, or with light winds, so that no trial was made of speed. That, of course, depends upon the magnitude of the balloon, the strength of the wind, the weights, &c. attached to it. The highest velocity yet attained by any aeronaut, is, we believe, that of M. Garnerin at London, in 1802, and at Paris in 1807. In the latter case, the circumstances were singular, and the peril of the voyager great. He ascended at night, and going up with unusual rapidity, soon found himself at an immense distance above the clouds.—When he attempted to arrest his upward progress, he found that the apparatus for discharging the gas was, from some accident, unmanageable. The rarefaction of the air caused the gas in the balloon so to expand, that there was danger of its bursting. To relieve this pressure he cut a hole in the silk to allow the gas to escape, but the consequence was that the balloon began to descend with fearful velocity. To counteract this he threw out ballast, and rose again. This alternated for some time, during which he encountered a thunder storm in the clouds, and after risings and sinkings for eight hours, was dashed against the mountains. He landed at Mont Tonnerre, 300 miles from Paris. Taking into the estimate the direction in which he went, and the risings and sinkings of the balloon, the velocity is considered to have been about *eighty miles* an hour.

The velocity of M. Garnerin's balloon in 1802, when he ascended in London, and landed at Colchester, was 6492 feet the minute, or about seventy miles an hour, a rate that would carry it round the world in a fortnight.

At the second ascension of our townsman, Mr. Mills, he was driven across the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of fourteen miles, in seventeen minutes—not much short of a mile per minute.—*Balt. Amer.*

### CHOLERA.

In New York, on Tuesday, there were 28 cases and 16 deaths. The average number of deaths since the commencement of the disease, July 23, is but four; total number 120. In 1832, the whole number of deaths during the first 27 days was 1450. Strong hopes are entertained that the disease is already on the decline. Among recent deaths we notice the names of several respectable citizens.

The cholera still continues in the lower part of *Albany.* On Sunday there were 9 cases and 3 deaths, and on Monday 14 cases and 9 deaths.

The board of health of Buffalo have issued a circular in which they state that the cholera has existed in that city for the last 20 days, and that thirty-seven deaths have occurred by that disease.

The cholera at *Montreal* abates but slowly. The deaths occasioned by it on Friday were 24.

In *Kingston, U. C.*—Wednesday the 13th instant, was observed at this place as a day of fasting and prayer, for the removal of the dismal disease which still rages among us. The day, says the Herald, was kept with the solemnity of a Sabbath. All the stores and shops were closed—religious services were held in various places of worship—and the people seemed disposed by penitence and prayer to propitiate the righteous "Judge of the earth."

On the 13th inst. the new cases were six, and the deaths three; and on the 14th, new cases nine, and deaths eight. Total number of cases in that place since its commencement, 179.

The mortality among the emigrants in recent vessels at Montreal, is no doubt to be attributed to the mal-practices of captains, in huddling together numbers of individuals, without regard to comfort or cleanliness. Disease has generated among the passengers of every vessel, and very many who left Ireland with fond anticipations of happiness in America, met a watery grave. It is stated that when the packet Belsey Castle, from Sligo, was on the banks, she sprung aleak, which was not repaired for a month, because the carpenter was sick. During this time, as the gravel ballast choked the pumps, she was bailed by the passengers with their buckets and tin cans. The result was, that the vessel got into port with famished passengers, for their own provisions were destroyed by the water, and all had not means to buy of the captains, who, as is not unusual with the captains of passage ships from Ireland, were enabled to grow rich upon human suffering.

### A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A number of persons implicated in the crime of spurious money, have lately been arrested in Gallatin, Missouri. The editor of the Intelligencer of that place, furnishes the annexed confession of two of the gang, by which it will be seen that many others are implicated. Some of these, says the editor, are men of property, standing sufficiently high in popular estimation, to be elected to high and responsible offices. The only punishment inflicted upon the parties appears to have been an order to quit the country.

CONFESSION OF WILLIAM WATSON.—John and Wm. Merril, forty miles above Memphis, make the counterfeit money. The way to go there, cross the river at Memphis and go by Greenock, 15 miles above Chenowith point. Copartners, Thomas Goss, Eldridge and Alfred Nolls, D. Page and Absalom Garrison, John Ray, Theodore Sims, James Brown, Edward Robinson, Johnson Clark. D. Page is a friend; always has received and befriended them, and received money of them, Jacob Tyson. Wm. Nolls and A. Sewell, friendly, John Sewell friendly also—A. Sewell can and has made counterfeit money. Wm. C. Nolls has been up recently and got money, Seborn Moore and Wm. Cook brought money down not long since. All the Waters', and Sam. Medford have had an interest in the business, but quit it. Garrison has taken Beauford's negro into the Mississippi, to cross at St. Helena, then to his father's, opposite the head of the Island, on White river, also, he thinks that Garrison carried Magee's negro to Mobile, because G. said he got a check between Mobile and New-Orleans, and got the money in New-Orleans. Wells has been a grand villain, but has quit, Fitzgerald has took Bullock's to Alabama, as I supposed him to be Bullock's boy. D. Page shows and tells what negroes will go with them, and where to get horses; Garrison has Heartfields's and Graham's horses; Cook carried Blew's to Tennessee.

### EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We are authorized to state, that JACOB ENGELMAN, will be a candidate for the office of Auditor, at the ensuing election.

A correspondent complains of the nightly assemblages of riotous boys, at the corner of Wood and Third street, N. Liberties. Their disturbances are represented as being excessively annoying to the neighbourhood, and to passers-by. The attention of the police of the district is called to this nuisance.

The driver of an ice cart, was arrested last week, for furious driving and a misdemeanor, and bound over by the Mayor, in the sum of $300, to appear at Court.

We neglected to state heretofore, that the Loan of the county of Philadelphia, for $160,000—was all taken—$130,000, by Messrs. T. Biddle & Co and R. I. Phillips of this city. The balance by various individuals in small amounts.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Minister to Russia, was a passenger on board the packet ship North America, which sailed from New York on Saturday, for Liverpool.

The Petersburg Constellation states that Com. Porter has been visited by a paralytic stroke, which deprives him of the use of speech.

We learn from passengers on board the Schooner Eclipse, from Jamaica, which left 30th July, the day before the Emancipation bill went into effect, that there was no expectation of any disturbance on the part of the slaves, though they appeared much dissatisfied with the idea of becoming apprentices.—Those in the Orange Valley, Salt Spring, and several other estates, say they will not work, &c.

Mr. Elliot, of Baltimore, has arrived in this city with his balloon, and proposes to make an ascension on Monday next. He invites any body, so disposed, to take a seat with him.

There have been twenty-six cases of cholera this season, in Beaver county, Pa., nineteen of which have proved fatal. There were three deaths last week.

Several persons have been apprehended by the Charlestown committee, and committed to prison at Lechmere Point, on a charge of being concerned in the late outrage.

Letters received at Washington from the West, mention that the regiment of Dragoons, which some weeks ago left Fort Gibson on an excursion into the interior, had been heard from as late as the 3d of July, at which time they had reached a point on the False Washita, 120 miles above Fort Towson.

A barn in Huntingdon county, was struck by lightning, on Friday last, by which two persons, one of them a Mr. Moore, were killed, and others much hurt.

The Bostonians are angry in consequence of the Charleston Select Men having stated that the mobs were from Boston.

Thermometer at Baltimore, on Tuesday, 96 in the shade; and at Washington, 98 in the same position.

A rencontre took place on the 4th inst. at Jackson, the seat of Government of Mississippi, between Gen. Augustus Albert Allen and Alexander McClung, Esqr. in which the former was shot in the chin. Gen. Allen, it was expected, even as late as Saturday morning, would recover, but before night death claimed his victim.

The residence of Mr. Enoch Morse, of Salem, Mass. was struck by lightning, on Tuesday last, and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Morse, was instantly killed.

Number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year to the 9th instant, 26,146. Last year to same date, 17,555.

Gov. Troup, of Georgia, hitherto a strong Jackson man, has come out decidedly against the National Administration, which he calls "vicious and corrupt."

The Small-pox prevails to some extent in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. There have been several deaths.

The result of the elections in Kentucky secures to the Whigs their candidate for United States Senator, to supply the place of George M. Bibb, whose time of service expires on the 4th of March next.

The Albany Evening Journal of the 13th inst. contains an official statement of the revenue at Ogdensburgh for the year 1833, which amounts to 3,811 dols. 20 cents—and the expences of collection to the enormous sum of 8,039 dols. and 47 cents!!! This is certified by T. L. Smith, Register.

A letter from Upper Canada, states that in the village of Galt, with a population of 150, no less than 37 persons died in two days. A subsequent letter states the whole number of deaths at 42. The Province generally was suffering even more severely than Lower Canada.

There are twenty-one regularly organized Schools of Medicine in the United States, in which annual courses of lectures are given.

The Steam-boat John Walker, with a cargo of molasses, was snagged about 17 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. on the 5th inst.

A comedy entitled the "Knight of the Golden Fleece, or the Yankee in Spain," written by John A. Stone, Esq. a short time previous to his death, is about to be produced by Mr. Hill, at the Park theatre, New York. The comedy was written expressly for Mr. Hill, and is said to be well adapted to exhibit his talents.

The authorities of Charlestown are openly charged with remissness of duty, in not taking effectual measures to suppress the disgraceful disturbances.

Another foundling was laid at the door of a gentleman's residence, in New York, on Thursday evening. It was taken to the Alms-house and named *William Stone*, after the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, who seems much annoyed by the compliment.

Sharks are very numerous in the Boston bay. A large one lately followed a whale boat, several hundred feet, swimming on the surface, with his mouth open.

The New York Sun says: "There is an old lady, now in this city, who sells pea nuts and apples at the corner of the street, who was once the wife of a wholesale dealer in Pearl street, and whose property was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars." A rare lesson this to the sons and daughters of pride, who put a false estimate on the value of riches.

At a meeting of the Temperance young men of the Borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, it was Resolved that a State Temperance Convention of Young Men, be held in that borough, the 3d week in November next.

Dublin, which has less population than New York, has 281 police, of every grade, and 573 watchmen.

Proposals are solicited in Baltimore, for the construction of the contemplated steamboat "South Carolina," intended to ply between Charleston and Norfolk. The boat must be one hundred and twelve feet long.

The amount received by the Balt. and Ohio Rail Road Co. from persons travelling between Baltimore and Frederick, during the month of July last, exceeded $8000.

Gen. Joe Smith, the Mormon Chief, with his followers, have returned to their old head quarters, Geauga co. Ohio. After having dragged his men nearly 800 miles, he now declares, it is said, the only cause of his marching his army to the Missouri, was for the purpose of carrying supplies and money to his brethren in that state.

A fellow was committed to prison in New York, last week, for conveying to a patient in the cholera hospital, a bottle of common spirits.

A dreadful accident took place at the new University, N. York, on Tuesday morning. From the accumulated weight on the scaffold it gave way and precipitated to the earth four men, two of whom were instantly killed, and two so dreadfully mangled that it is not expected that they will survive. The names of the persons killed are James McCormack, and James Callahan.

In an answer to a letter addressed to Mr. McDuffie, by his constituents at Abbeville, he declines being a candidate for Congress, at the ensuing election, on account of ill-health, and states that if his health should not improve in the next two months, he will be compelled to resign his seat for the unexpected term for which he has been elected.

A Methodist almanac, calculated for the meridian of all the principal cities in the Union, has been published by the Book Concern in New York.

It is intimated in some of the papers that Colonel William Drayton will succeed Judge Johnson as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A letter from Col. Austen to the people of Texas states that he has been released from imprisonment, and that he has obtained from the Mexican Government all the favours and redress that he asked.

Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, has issued a proclamation, in reference to the late disturbances in Charlestown, and offering a reward for the rioters.

A young Spaniard, named Manuel Equanos, residing at Niblo's Hotel, Broadway, New York, was found dead in his room on Sunday morning. On Saturday he quarrelled with a fellow boarder, and having used some threatening expression was taken to the police office and bound over to keep the peace. This disgrace, it is probable, preyed on his mind and induced him to commit suicide.

The steamer Cape Breton, Capt. Donker, arrived at New York, on the 14th instant, from Halifax via Boston. This is the first steamer, under the British flag, that ever entered that port. She is propelled by the Nova Scotia coal, consuming about 6 chaldrons in 24 hours. She weathered out a very severe gale on the passage, without receiving the least injury.

A meeting of the merchants of Cleaveland, Ohio, was held on the 4th instant, at which resolutions were passed, declaring the present charges for transportation on the New York canal to be exorbitant, and requesting the Board of Forwarders on the Ohio Canal, to use their influence to procure a reduction: but if no reduction would be agreed to by the New York board, then to establish a new line on the N. Y. canal, for the benefit of which the members of the meeting would use all their influence.

A coroner's inquest has been going on for three days, last week, in the city of York, which has ended in the commitment for trial of a respectable shopkeeper there on a charge of manslaughter, for having administered a certain medicine called "Morrison's Pills" to a young man of that city, who was sick of the small pox, and who died as it is alleged, in consequence of taking said pills, which pills it was also alleged, consisted of cape-aloes, gamboge, sulphate of potass, and gum guaiacum.

It was expected at Liverpool, that the London Mail of the evening on which the Constitution sailed (10th July,) would bring news of the full description of the British Cabinet, and that Lord Brougham would succeed Earl Grey as Premier, and Mr. E. G. Stanley, late Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir James Graham, late First Lord of the Admiralty, would be members of the new Cabinet. Great anxiety prevailed on the subject.

In New York on Wednesday, there were reported 33 cases of cholera, and 15 deaths.

The Board of Health of *Albany*, reported five new cases of Cholera, and one death, for the twenty-four hours next preceding 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday.

In *Buffalo* the Board of Health reported on Saturday at noon, twelve deaths by cholera in that city during the preceding 24 hours.

The board of health in *Washington, D. C.* have officially announced three cases of cholera in that city, which have terminated fatally.

The extensive oil-cloth manufactory of Morrison & Son, corner of Thirteenth and Hudson streets, N. Y was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The building was of brick, two stories high, and 50 or 60 feet long.

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass. has resigned his seat in Congress.

The Hon. Samuel Breck, Senator from Philadelphia county, has resigned his seat, in consequence of ill-health.

At the Franklin county court last week, Leonard Harbaugh was convicted of administering poison to Jane Gonder, for the purpose of causing abortion, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars.

Returns have been received from all the counties in Indiana, but two. Noble's majority over Read is 5406. The two counties not heard from will probably increase the majority to 6000.

On Monday morning of last week a man by the name of Wm. Reynolds, of Dover, Mass. came to his death by a blow from his father, upwards of 70 years of age, with a fire shovel, the edge of which penetrated the unfortunate man's skull, into and through a portion of the brain. The outrage was committed in a fit of intemperance.

A young woman named Reed, has been severely burnt by the bursting of a spirit gas lamp. She lived in Henry street, Brooklyn, and ran into the street completely enveloped in flames, but by timely assistance was saved from being burnt to death, though dreadfully scorched.

The Boston Transcript states that Jonathan Prescott, of the West Parish in Dedham, was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon, while employed in getting hay in Fowl Meadows, in the south part of the town. He with a number of others was about leaving work for home. The lightning struck no other object.

LUCIFER MATCHES.—The manufacture of Williamson's Lucifer Matches, a superior article, has been commenced in this city, on an extensive scale. The matches ignite readily, and they are warranted not to impair by keeping. The old system of obtaining fire by means of a flint and steel, will soon be abandoned, when the advantages of these matches are more generally understood. They may be obtained at all the principal drug stores in the city.

Mr. O'Connell has promised to introduce a bill to prevent the disgraceful homicides from prize fights. This does him great honor, for it would seem this species of brutal sport is too great a luxury for the nobility to permit them to bring forward any measures for its suppression.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## Later from England.

### Change in the British Ministry—Resignations of Earl Grey and Mr. Littleton.

The packet ship Susquehanna, Capt. Cropper, from Liverpool, arrived at this port last evening. We have received from the Exchange, Liverpool papers of July 10th, and London journals of the 9th. The most important item of political intelligence, furnished by this arrival, is the annexed annunciation of a change in the British Cabinet by the resignation of Earl Grey. It is from the London True Sun of the 9th. "We stop the press to announce the gratifying intelligence which has just reached us. Lord Grey has tendered his resignation, which the King, we understand, has accepted."

The Irish Coercion Bill, the further consideration of which was in order on the 8th, was postponed, by request of Earl Grey.

Mr. Littleton, Secretary of Ireland, has resigned his post, in consequence of a dispute with Mr. O'Connell, on the subject of the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. L. accused the Irish agitator of a breach of confidence in disclosing certain secrets in reference to the course of the government. O'Connell rejoined by alleging that the Secretary had grossly deceived him in his communications, and that the Ministry had pursued a different course from that pointed out by Mr. L. The Secretary will continue to hold his office until his successor is appointed.

Queen Adelaide took her departure for Germany, on the 5th July, attended by a large retinue. She embarked at Woolwich.

Edwards and his associates, charged with felony in the late extraordinary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Gee, have been acquitted on that charge, and indicted for misdemeanor.

A destructive fire broke out in Smyrna, not long since, by which much valuable property was consumed, belonging principally to merchants. Among the sufferers is John Lee, Esq.

The Buonaparte family are trying to recover from the French Government a sum of two millions of francs, forming part of the inheritance of the late Emperor.

The authorities of Murcia, in Spain, have issued a decree, dated June 17, declaring that all evil-disposed persons who shall spread alarming reports relative to the state of health of the population, shall be considered factious disturbers of the public tranquility.

We make the annexed extract in relation to the change in the Ministry, from the London Herald, of the 9th.

Many rumours were afloat in the course of yesterday, anticipating a change of Administration. The circumstances which render such an event probable are not few. We need scarcely add that there are some which render it desirable. But at present we have only to deal with the probability. There is a *prima facie* presumption in favour of all such rumours ever since the Premier himself acknowledged in so many words that his Administration existed only by the tolerance of the House of Lords, who could crush it at any moment they felt the inclination. This presumption has been strengthened by recent events, and the assemblage of all the Cabinet Ministers at the residence of Earl Grey, in Downing street, at nine o'clock last night, as announced in the article of the *Court Newsman*, would seem to favour the conjecture that some change is at hand, or at all events that some crisis has arrived connected with the fate of the Administration. Another circumstance, which points to the same conclusion, in a manner still more direct, is the course adopted by Earl Grey, in postponing, not only the Coercion Bill, but the pet measure of the Administration, the Poor Law Bill, and the significant remark of the Noble Lord, that he would not postpone either without an adequate cause. When to these we subjoin the position of the Irish Government, the retirement of Mr. Littleton, the predicament of the Marquis Wellesley, and, though last not least, the palpable weakness of the general Government, as noticed in the large minority upon the motion of the Marquis of Chandos; when all these things are considered, it is impossible to deny that they reflect a strong light upon these speculations which argue the dissolution of the Grey Cabinet to be at hand. One of the current stories yesterday was, that Earl Grey had tendered his resignation, in consequence of the permission accorded by his Majesty to the Duke of Richmond, with respect to the disclosure of what had taken place in the Cabinet. Without pretending to have any access to State secrets, which the independence of our course would be more likely to frustrate than encourage, we strongly incline to credit this account. At all events, it is evident that something is brewing.

The Government has made a full stop in the progress of its most important measures, and it remains to be seen whether the "sufficient causes" spoken of by Earl Grey are not causes which affect the sufficiency and even the existence of his Administration. But it is useless to prosecute the enquiry any further, when the fact must so soon be discovered.

From the same paper we have obtained the following.

We have received the Brussels and some German papers, the former of which come down to the 5th instant, but are scanty of intelligence; the only remarkable fact they contain is a letter from Ghent of the 4th instant, which mentions the arrest of Mr. Jobert, a subject of the King of Holland, who had been ordered to quit Belgium just after the ministerial riots of last April; he was arrested by the Commissary of Police at a Table D'Hote. An officer of the 3d Regiment of the line interfered to oppose the arrest, for which a complaint was alleged against him. It seems that continued and vexatious arrests of Dutch subjects on the Belgian territory, and Belgian subjects on the Dutch soil, by way of reprisals, are very frequent.

The Algemeine Zeitung, of July 2, informs us that "Vienna, and also Brixen (in the Tyrol), have their fortifications nearly completed, and that the artillery, for their defence, will very shortly be mounted. The coast batteries, and the roads of communication are nearly finished, large quantities of naval stores have been sent to Dalmatia; and in general we are told that Austria is assuming at all points an attitude calculated to inspire respect." It also states that letters from Belgrade have been received, and mention that the alarming reports respecting the movements of the English fleet had subsided, as well as the apprehensions arising out of them. To plain reasoners like ourselves, it does appear very strange that the capital of the Austrian Monarchy, should now be put into such a state of defence. There is no danger now of the once formidable Spahis or Janissaries of the Ottoman Empire, carrying fire and sword to the gates of that capital, and beyond; but, on the other hand, there is no longer that land of martial men, which, under the direction of a Hunniades, or a Sobieski, threw its bands of warriors into the post of honour, and rescued craven Austria from the capture and desolation which the fierce Moslem hordes of Mustapha had well nigh achieved; but Poland, the shield of Christendom, is, for the present, overlaid, and the power of the Turkish empire is gone; it cannot, then, be from the South, or East, that the enemy is to come and lay siege to Vienna; it is doubtless from the North that the formidable foe may be expected, and for whose reception so many hundred pieces of cannon now bristle upon the ramparts of the Austrian capital.

The usual official tables of the state of the revenue for the last quarter were made up on Saturday night, and will be found in another part of our Paper. They present a satisfactory report of the public resources for the period in question. As compared with the preceding financial year, there appears an advantage in favour of this to the amount of 390,230*l*. and upon the quarter also a favourable excess of 350,932*l*. The difference is most striking under the head of the Customs, which are more productive this quarter than the

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bell's Counting Room, at the Reporter, Chesnutreet, Between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1834.

ASHES.

BREADSTUFFS.

COTTON.

FEATHERS.

FISH.

FLAXSEED.

FLOUR.

GRAIN.

GROCERIES.

HAY.

HEMP.

HIDES.

IRON.

LEAD.

LIME.

LUMBER.

PROVISIONS.

SEEDS.

SPIRITS.

SUGAR.

TALLOW.

WHISKEY.

WOOL.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 23, 1834.

*Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, up beside the Girard Bank.*

We would call the attention of those who feel an interest in the approach ng elections, and desire to receive early information of the result, to the advertisement relating to the Philadelphia Gazette, one of the largest daily papers of the city. It will be found in full as soon, may be obtained, daily, for three months, a period which embraces the elections of all the larger states, for the small sum of two dollars. So abundant is the interest felt in regard to these elections, that we doubt not many will promptly avail themselves of this offer.

The city continues entirely healthy. In New York, the cholera is on the decline.

Business is somewhat brisker than it has been, in consequence of the arrival here of a number of western merchants, with a view to the purchase of fall and winter goods. The quantity of goods purchased for the country, will be smaller this season than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of money, but we nevertheless have strong hopes of better times.

Mr. Ellicott, of Baltimore, proposes to make an ascension in his balloon, from Camden, on Monday next. He will be accompanied, in his upward flight, by a young lady of New Jersey. Mr. E. made a beautiful ascension from Baltimore, not long since. His balloon is large and handsome.

About 30 of the rioters have been arrested and bound over to appear at court. They are mostly foreigners, residing in the district of Moyamensing. The cause of the riots appears to have originated in a trifling dispute between some boys and a number of blacks.

An altercation took place in Bait more, on Monday night, between Daniel L. Miller and Hezekiah Saunders, which resulted fatally to one of the parties. Some angry words had passed between the parties, in reference to an alleged debt due by one to the other, when Miller struck Saunders a blow on the head with a pistol ball bead case, with such violence that the bead entered the scull, and caused his death in a short time. Miller was arrested soon after.

## FOLCHETTO MALASPINA.

Messrs. Key & Biddle, of this city, have just published an historical romance, entitled as above, and written in the Italian of the author of "Sibilla Odaleca," &c., translated by Daniel J. Desmond, Esq. We have not had time to look over more than one or two chapters of the work, but it has highly commended by gentlemen of taste. We shall give a more particular notice next week. The work is dedicated to J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq.

We learn, from the Boston Journal, that the monient cause of all the tumult at the Ursuline Convent at Mount Benedict, in Mount Benedict, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Previous to leaving the institution she had been unwell, and at the time was labouring under a partial mental derangement. She is a native of the state of Maine, and has relations and friends called on her whenever they desired, except during school hour, and were never refused admittance. She has a brother in Boston, Mr. Thomas Hanson, an intelligent and industrious copperplate engraver, in employ of the Boston Bewick Company, from whom three letters were received, and he states that they contnin nothing out the Convent, or the treatment of his sister in the least degree calculated to cause the pear or present excitement, other than the fact of her leaving as above stated, and that there was no restraint upon her liberty was in the least restrained. Her taking the veil was a voluntary act, and she has no dispositions, and no animosity against her brother, would induce her to resignah the O der.

MERCHAN'S BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—This institution, lately constituted by the legislature of North Carolina, will go into operation in Cheraw, on the 1st of September. We have seen a copy of the five dollar bills proposed to be issued, and regard it as a beautiful specimen of superior engraving. It is ornamented with the heads of Sumpter and Green, placed along side of the arms of South Carolina, and with a view of the Ile Bu Rocher, Georgetown, and an urn, in memory of Marion. The whole design is neat and appropriate.

The solvency of the Bank is secured by a clause in the act of incorporation, requiring the stock-holders liable, in case of difficulty, for any sum not exceeding twice the amount of his shares.

There has been no banking institution in operation in Cheraw, for some years. The Bank of, Cheraw, which is quoted among the broken banks, closed its business long since, after an existence of but a few months.

LAW SUIT FOR A PIE.—The most important cause before the court at Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, at a recent session, was an appeal from the decision of a justice, on the question of the identity of a pig, worth three dollars. The plaintiff, it appears from a statement of the case given in by Peregrine Pinkham, Esq., had a pig, and about the same time the defendant sold a pig to a person living a few miles to the eastward of the plaintiff, strongly resembling that of the latter, and about the same time a stray pig, answering very nearly to the description as to size, color, marks, &c. of the first pig, was found about the same distance on the other side of the plaintiff's house, which pig was never claimed by any person. The only difficulty seemed to be to ascertain which was the plaintiff's pig. The plaintiff claimed the pig which was one hundred dollars at least, and to the prevailing party it was like winning the saddle and losing the horse, and we do not know why paying too dear for the pig will not be as useful a lesson to others, as the old adage of paying too dear for the whistle. The trial afforded considerable amusement, and the evidence of identity was of such a character as gave rise to much merriment on the part of counsel, and what the parties lost in the property of the pig was in their estimation probably made up to them by the wit of the law. Whether there was any peculiarity in the pig in question, that rendered it more valuable than common pigs, or whether there was any thing peculiar in this contest, did not fully appear. Verdict for the defendant.

Meziini's splendid Mechanical Panorama of the Conflagration of Moscow, is to be open for exhibition at the Washington Hall, in this city, about the first of next month.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### Very late from England.

London papers to the 30th July, have been received at Boston by the arrival of the s'up Hannah, Capt. Elms. The most important item of intelligence has reached, is the account of the organization of a new British cabinet.

### THE NEW MINISTRY.

The London Courier of the 17th, has the following account of the New Ministry:—"The Ministerial arrangements are completed—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury, in room of Earl Grey.—Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the house of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State are, by the terms of Mr. Burk's Act, sit in the House of Commons. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, rendered by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage.—No other change, so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Ministry at present. Lord Lansdowne and the Earl Grey are prime Ministers; the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton, Secretary to Ireland.—We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangements have been effected, they will be afforded this evening in the Houses of Parliament.

The change in the ministry of England had occasioned a great depression of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden and momentous events.

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 30th contains the following account of a dreadful hurricane at Bayonne and vicinity. It is given under date of July 6th:—"On Monday last one of the most terrific storms ever remembered, broke out at Bergara and its vicinity that inhabitants are now busy in it and the utmost consternation; many lost their lives, and those who survived are doomed to misery and ruin. Fifty persons were killed in the streets in the town, and the houses were carried away by the torrents, which destroyed every thing on their passage. At Elchenlaza 160 houses were leveled to the ground by the impetuosity of the tide, and the number of persons who perished in the village must be immense. At Placentia 36 individuals, headed by the parish priest, who were attempting to fly from the fury of the storm, were overtaken by the inundation, and all of them were drowned. Three monks of the friary of Aranzazu, having obstinately refused to quit it in spite of the entreaties of their friends, were carried under its ruins. A mountain near Prudentia, which as crossed by the royal road, was partly carried away, and a deep precipice now exists on the spot. The water in many villages rose to the height of 12 or 15 feet above the ground. Two huge stones are the only vestige that remains of an extensive water-mill. A number of bridges have been entirely demolished. Along the coast of Bayonne dead bodies, trunks of trees and cattle are hourly thrown up by the sea.

NOSE PULLING, A DOLLAR A POLL.—In Boston, the city of stady habits, not long since, Mr. L. Crane, took the liberty of pulling the nose of a Mr. Callender, a merchant of that city. Callender sued and prosecuted Mr. Crane, and the court directed the *nose-puller* to pay the *nose-puller*, the sum of one dollar. Thus a decision has been given that a pull at a man's nose is worth just one dollar.

Our good friends at Boston are in a fair way to lose their fair character. We beseech them to be more careful of their reputation, or they will not be able to repeat four lines of excellent poetry, that we once read in a school-book.

Good schoolmasters should never let
Their eager fists be blown,
Their little hands were never made
To pull each other's nose.

PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—The annexed communication, from the resident Physician of New York, to the Board of Health, of that city, contains some suggestions in relation to the Cholera, that should be generally known.

NEW YORK, 19 WHITE STREET, August 16, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I deem it within the scope of my duty to present to you the following communication, containing the result of my observations in the course of Cholera which have been reported since its appearance in the city.

I have visited, with perhaps three or four exceptions, was contained in the whole course of Dr. Dyckman's and every case of Cholera from two days to the present time, and in those instance s the attacks were preceded by an unusual disposition to diarrhœa, accompanied with flatulence and an unpleasant sense of fullness at the stomach, and an equal cause use of the river bath, sufficient at any time to produce cholera morbus.

The Inspection of the above cases fully accord with the experience of physicians in the summer of 1832, and both concur in the belief that the seeds of the said Cholera would be divested of most its real danger, and proportionately of its terrors, if the attention was early directed to the derangement of the stomach and bowels, by the first symptoms of danger arising from the insidious manner of its attack, which in many cases passes for slight indisposition, and attracts very little attention—*those symptoms should be regarded as premonitory*, but they constitute in truth the disease itself; and I have, in every instance, marked the period of emaciation, rice water discharges, cramps, cold sweats, cold tongue, and the shrivelled appearance of the hands and feet, are but the concomit ants of symptoms of the last stage, and point with almost unerring certainty to the fatal issue.

I have said that in almost every instance, Cholera is preceded by diarrhœa, of a peculiar character no doubt, because arising from a peculiar cause; nevertheless, the symptoms are not always the most prominent cause, but there are exceptions, where no premonitions are apparent, and in which the most serious and dangerous symptoms are the first to appear. In many of these exceptions however are calculable without much difficulty, arising from the peculiar habits of those who obtain in other diseases common in this country—for example, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Intermittent fever. The general character of these diseases is well understood, and they are successfully treated, but if cases occur where the first evidences of disease are of the worst kind, and which baffle the united skill of the most intelligent counsel.

If the facts above stated are received, the deductions from them are obvious. Our first care is to caution the public against all imprudence in the use of the bath or lake. The food must be chiefly animal, as not only most nutritious, but most easily digested all unripe fruits and vegetables, whether prepared by cooking or otherwise, are to be avoided, and those which are considered proper to be taken in moderate quantities, in order to escape one of the most common causes of indigestion. Meats should be well prepared in the process of cooking, and when so prepared, should never be taken in large amount when they be come cold, the latter is known by its more difficult digestion than when warm. Fish may be indulged in moderate quantities, but never in excess. Beef fish which is a very common article of diet of the poor and especially of seafaring population, ought to be destroyed by the clerks of the markets, that it might in no case be exposed for sale.

All unusual exertion which will induce profuse perspiration, ought to be avoided, by reason of the difficulty of restoring to the system that which it has lost. The cold or river bath ought to be used with caution, and in no case when persons are unusually warm. Excessive use of ardent spirits ought to be guarded against with scrupulous anxiety, since a single debauch may result in the attack of Cholera, and in person she is doomed to or who frequently indulge in the excess of wine, the attacks ought to be guarded against with care.

It, notwithstanding the observance of the above cautions, diarrhœa should occur, immediate measure must be had to medical assistance: this last recommendation cannot be to seriously impressed upon all classes of the community. The cholera, and to prevent among us, is *not epidemic*; with few exceptions it has been confined to the intemperate, the imprudent, the destitute, and the intemperate, and we have strong grounds to trust that it will not become so; but much depends upon the people themselves, and they should be careful to shun the causes of disease. The exciting causes of the disease are those which to a great extent they may individually control."

I am yours, very respectfully,

JAMES R. MANLEY, Resident Physician,
Hon. COMPTROLLER W. LAWRENCE, President of the Board of Health.

*Sea Patchen.*—A seaman at Baltimore, within a few days, made two jumps from the main-head of a ship into the water without suffering any injury.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It does not appear to be generally known that the terms of the following United States Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Reagan, | of Maine. |
| Mr. Bell, | New Hampshire, |
| Mr. Silsbee, | Massachusetts, |
| Mr. Knight, | Rhode Island, |
| Mr. Frelinghuysen, | New Jersey, |
| Mr. Clayton, | Delaware, |
| Mr. Ellis, | New York, |
| Mr. Brown, | North Carolina, |
| Mr. Calhoun, | South Carolina, |
| Mr. King, | Georgia, |
| Mr. Bibb, | Kentucky, |
| Mr. White, | Tennessee, |
| Mr. Waggaman, | Louisiana, |
| Mr. Robbins, | Mississippi, |
| Mr. King, | Alabama, |
| Mr. Tipton, | Indiana, |

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignation to be filled, viz. from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins, from Connecticut, in place of Mr. Smith, and from Maryland, in place of Mr. Chilcoten, who have been elected governors of their respective states.

*Bravery of Counterfeit Gold Coins.*—We learn that counterfeit half eagles of the new coin, are in circulation, which it is extremely difficult to distinguish from genuine. A new counterfeit of a five dollar bill, for one of those with a villain, and was thus robbed of all she had. People may also be on their guard against this new money, for it is doubtless as such that the counterfeits are pushed off.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

RIOT IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—We are informed, says the Newark Advertiser, that a number of men, disguised in women's clothes, broke into the stores of Bowen, on Saturday night last, and destroyed the intoxicating drinks which they found there. The riot also took the occupant into a field stripped and otherwise abused him. The whole was totally effected. Should he kept a disorderly house, and sold liquor contrary to law. But, if this is true, it is no justification.—Two individuals are said to have charged to be present at a and dabt it is the countenance which transactions like this have been carried on, such has been the case in many of other riots to go to such fearful lengths as they have.

From the Boston Gazette of Tuesday.

We learn from the Mechanics' News Room Bulletin, that the Court at East Cambridge were engaged yesterday morning in the examination of James Pierce, charged with firing the Convent, and he has been bound over in the sum of $1000 to take his trial at the next court, and has been committed. Francis F. Pond of this city, a member of Engine Company No. 11, was also examined, but his case is not yet determined when the court adjourned. He recognized in the sum of $1000, and two sureties of $500 each, to appear from day to day, until the case was decided. Mr. Rodolphus Dunbar came on as the bail for Pierce, also recognized in the same sum and like sureties.

INDIANA, (Pa.) Aug. 11.

On Friday morning last, two young lads, a son of Mr. Shewart, and of Mr. Callendorf, left their homes for the United States Mail,—which is carried on horseback between this place and Greensburg,—and about four miles from this town, the former, on which Pa Shank was riding stumbled, and caused the latter to fall, which caused the boy to turn directly under the belly of the horse, and one of his feet remaining in the stirrup-iron, he was dragged about 200 yards, when he was cast into the brush. He was dragged in this manner over a very rough road a distance of forty rods.—When taken from the horse, he presented a most shocking appearance, but chest was noticed to rise and fall a few times, and then all was still. The head part of his head was torn off, his thigh broken in two or three places, and the bone had stripped upon his breast, which was crushed, and his body otherwise dreadfully bruised and mangled. He was about 13 years of age. This was his first trip with the mail, and young Steward was accompanying him, to learn the route, when the accident happened, and unfortunately ended in time to eternity.—*Reg.*

The Lehigh Coal Co. have established an extensive depot at Perth Amboy, for supplying the northern and eastern states with coal, on the line of the Raritan Canal. The steamboat Convoy, Capt. Devoe, arrived yesterday at Baltimore, in ninety hours from the mouth of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, to New York or Perth Amboy.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at the Falls of Ohio, on the 4th inst. by the Falls Guards, of the Kentucky shore, and the Washington Guards, of the Indiana shore, in the usual manner, and the Constitution, a Brazilian 64, each with the A-merican and Brazilian flags at the fore and main mast. In the afternoon, a dinner was given by the American Ship Masters. Amongst the invited guests were Commodore Biddle, U. S. Navy, Gen. Jackson, and Capt. Zantzinger, and the Officers of the Frigate. It was a well-got-up and highly enjoyed by all the guests.

A desperate encounter took place between Hunting-ton the officer, and a colored man, named Van Cleve, on Monday night, in a garden in New York. Van Cleve was armed with pistols and dirk, and surrounded by a number of his associates, when Huntington with only a stout cane, attacked and disarmed him, and finally succeeded. The villain discharged a pistol at him without injury, but before he had time to fire the second, with a stroke from his cane, Huntington, together with his dirk which he had drawn, and was committed to prison.

From the statements published of the commerce and navigation of the city of New York for the year 1833, and comparisons of some of the items with those of the preceding year, we find the following statistical items, which are interesting for reference.

The whole amount of imports for the year was $90,140,433, of which $70,317,698 were of dutiables, and $19,882,735 of foreign articles. The total for 1832 was $97,776,443, of which $79,135,175 were dutiables, and $18,608,452 foreign. For 1831, the total was $103,191,124, of which $77,627,997 were dutiable, and $20,033,536 foreign.

The exportation of flour the three years was, in 1831, 1,986,579 bbls; 1832, 864,919 bbls; 1833, 956,766 bbls. From Boston New Island, 1831, 6,311,762; 1832, 8,743,373 bus; 1833, 11,111,250 bus. Of the latter items, the exports were respectively 268,660,1221 313,917,170, and 324,049,47 0 bus.

The aggregate value of all the importations into the United States during the years severally stated, is 191,121; $191,079,266; and $168,118,311.

The navigation table furnish the following as the total of the tonnage of the United States registered, enrolled and licensed for those years, 1,911,126; 1,951,071; 1,979,094. Of the latter, 1,000,000 tons are steam, 441 tons of American shipping, and departed 1,141,160 tons. Of foreign shipping, there entered 676,702 tons, and departed 497,039 tons.

The importation of rice for the present year may be accurately ble. There were imported in 1833, 15,698,060 gallons of Molasses; 14,653,822 lbs. of tea; 29,555,920 pounds of coffee; 1,744,444 pounds of cocoa; and 11,999,089 pounds of white sugar.—*Bal. Amer*

The following lines are taken from the Album of the hotel in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara.

Flow on forever, in the glorious robe
Of power and beauty, which thy God hath given!
His rainbow on the forehead, and the cloud
His chariot, and the sounding wind his voice!
Thy voice of thunder, power to speak of him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and open the rocky altar pour
Incense of sweet praise
(Signed) LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.
Tuesday Evening, August 5th, 1834.

A trial took place a few days ago before the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius at Rouen, resulting at Rouen, which exhibits rather an unusual instance of female vengeance for an insult. A young woman of twenty, named Bourgeois, residing at Etretat, near Fecamp, was accused of attempting to assassinate a young man named Lecoq, under the following circumstances:—He called her at a ball under the following circumstances:—He called her at a ball under the following circumstances:—He called her at a ball

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answer to the riddle in our last No.—*A Wig.*

GOOD WIVES

Should resemble three things, which three things they should not resemble.

Good Wives to snails should be akin,
Always their houses keep within;
But not to carry (Fashion's hacks)
All they are worth upon their backs.

Good Wives, like city clocks, should be
Kept, with regularity;
But not, like city clocks, so loud,
Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

Good Wives, like echo, should be true,
And speak but when they're spoken to;
Yet not like echo, so absurd,
To have for ever the last word!

THE PAST.

We know not half the beauty of the grove,
While o'er our heads its dark'ning boughs are twining;
But oh! how sweet from distant hills above
To see the sunset on its verdure shining.
Thus many an hour of youthful hopes and fears,
Charming alike, is past unheeded by,
Whose light, unwelcomed through the mist of years,
Too brightly beams upon the faded eye.

WIT.

The repartee is a tasto to wit,
And some wits fly through fear of losing it.
Give me the life that ploughs its stately course,
Like a proud swan, conq'ring the stream by force.
Wit, like some cottage beauty, strikes the heart,
Quite unaided to the tricks of art.

WOMAN.

Oh! thou'rt a ministering angel when
To a poor lonely one,
And one man's life without thee, then
A world without a sun!

EPITAPHS IN TWICKENHAM CHURCHYARD

(*The wife dies.*)

Weep not for me, my husband dear—
I am not dead, but sleeping here.

(*The husband dies.*)

Your husband dear has ceased to weep,
And here with you will lie and sleep.

GENIUS.—Nature, as she has gifted men of genius with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. [illegible]

[illegible]

## NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.

The situation of the magistrate, at this season of the year, is by no means an enviable one, and their appointment any thing but a sinecure—the thermometer at 90, and the office crammed within the bar by delinquents of all descriptions—dirty, drunken, thieving, fighting desperadoes of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes. Without the bar, the office is generally crowded from 9 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, with idlers and loungers little better than the wretches whose fate they affect to take an interest in. From the instant that the office opens at 9, until the departure of the morning magistrate at 2, and sometimes as late as 4 in the afternoon, the place is crowded, not only with criminals, but with applicants, as frequently the most frivolous errands. We will give a slight sketch of the proceedings yesterday:—

Justice Hopson on the bench—enter a tall, powerful woman, with a puny little infant in her arms. Up she strides, straight to the desk—

"If you please, sir, I have a baby."

Mag.—Well, woman, what's that to me? I don't want to have any thing to do with your baby, or you either.

Woman.—It is entered on your books.

Mag.—No, no! We never enter babies of that kind on our books; it's babies of a larger growth that we grapple with.

Woman.—Well, sir, if you're the Corporation, you'll please to——

Mag.—I don't please to do any thing of the kind—I'm not the Corporation, and I hope I never shall be.

Woman.—Well, then, what am I to do wid the baby, sir?

Mag.—Do! Do what you like with it—take it home and give it something to eat. Go into the Alms House. [Exit woman and baby.]

(Enter a young widow, with a meek modest gait, and a most insinuating simper on her cheek.)

"If you please, Alderman, there is a man dead"——

Mag.—Very well, ma'am, then the sooner he's buried, the better.

Widow.—But you know, Judge, that he owed me money——

Mag.—I don't know any thing of the kind, and if I did, you can't expect me to get it for you.

Widow.—No, sir; but then there is a man living who owed some money to the man that's dead.

Mag.—Very well, ma'am, such a thing is quite possible.

Widow.—Well, sir, can't I sue the man that's living for the money that the dead man owed me?

Mag.—Go to the Justices' Court, ma'am, in the ward where you live.

Widow.—Would you be so kind as to write it for me?

Mag.—Write it for her—(to the clerk, who gives it to her, and she departs.)

(Enter a carpenter, without his coat, out of breath.)

Carpenter.—I want a warrant for my boss to pay me [illegible]

[illegible]

ABOUT OFFICES AND THE LIKE OF THAT.

[illegible]

*Behavior at the Dinner Table.* [illegible]

*Imitation of Gold.* [illegible]

## A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Come, gather closer to my side,
My little smitten flock,
And I will tell of him who brought
Pure water from the rock;
Who boldly led God's people forth
From Egypt's wrath and guile,
And once a cradled babe did float,
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary—precious ones—your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her who knew so well
Your tender thought to guide?
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim?
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed Mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn—
My youngest infant dove,
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love;
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng—
Cling as you used to cling to her,
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin sweet birds, the accustom'd strain—
Come warble loud and clear—
Alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear.
Good night—go say the prayers she taught,
Beside your little bed;
The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead.

A father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life;
His care protect these shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like that mother write?
Who touch the springs that rule the soul?—
Dear mourning babes, good night.

There is a most admirable lesson contained in the following extract from Miss Hannah Moore's Strictures on the modern system of female education.

"Since then there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn *how to grow old gracefully*, is perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven [illegible]

[illegible]

*Phrenology.* [illegible]

*Argument to Clean the Teeth.* [illegible]

CARELESS RECKONING. [illegible]

THE CANADIAN HERD BOY.

[illegible]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

ANTIPATHIES.—Some persons are very singular in their antipathies. We know a gentleman who is strongly averse to a friend of ours merely because he wears his hat cocked, and another who so much dislikes a green coat that he will scarcely speak to his most intimate acquaintance if he wears one. There is no accounting for tastes. All persons have their prejudices and partialities,—founded upon some prominent incident in their history or character, or upon the system of education under which they were instructed,—and though in many cases they are preposterously absurd, yet they are pertinaciously adhered to. Hundreds there are, who can give no reason for their dislikes, and who get angry if you question them closely. It is sufficient for them to say,

"I do not like you Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this one thing I know full well,
I do not like you Dr. Fell."

Such is the unreasonableness of mankind! Yet there are some who will give a reason for their prejudices, and a reason which they fully believe ought to be convincing, in its application. If you do not enter into their feelings, and accord with their sentiments, they are ready to declare that you are prejudiced against them. Such seemed to be the impression of a respectable lady with whom we were conversing not long since. She had an antipathy against Miss T. as amiable a girl as there is in the city, and she did not scruple to speak of her dislike with entire freedom.

"Why do you dislike Miss T.?" we enquired.

"Because, I do."

"Is she not an amiable girl—intelligent—pleasing in her manners—obliging, and a good neighbour?"

"Oh—y-e-s."

"Has she ever injured you, in any way whatever?"

"Never."

"Then, why do you dislike her?"

"Because—"

"Because what?"

"*Because she shuts her mouth so quick, after she is done speaking!*"

From the New England Galaxy.

HUMAN LIFE,

OR THE FIRST AND LAST MINUTE.

*Minutes pass.*—The anxious husband paces slowly across his study. He is a father, a man child is born unto him. *Minutes pass*—the child has been blessed by a parent, whom it cannot recognize, and pressed to that bosom, to which instinct alone guides for sustenance—the young wife too has faintly answered to a husband's questions, and felt his warm kiss on her forehead.

*Hours pass.*—The low moaning from the closely covered cradle, tell of the first wants of its infant occupant. The quiet tread of the nurse speaks of suffering around her; while her glad countenance says that the very suffering which she is trying to alleviate, is a source of joy, and the nameless articles, which [illegible]

[illegible]

*Three Important Things.* [illegible]

## Rural Economist.

From the Genesee Farmer.

"THE SINGULAR FACT."

[illegible]

COMMUNICATION.

ON IMPROVING WORN OUT LAND.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

WHY AND BECAUSE.

*Fire*—Why is charcoal sometimes found among coal?

Because the slate which covers the coal layer takes fire, in consequence of its containing sulphur, in such minute division, as readily to attract oxygen and inflame; thus converting vegetable remains into charcoal.

Why are charcoal and coke obtained in closed vessels?

Because the wood and coal from which they are obtained, if similarly heated in the air, would burn or combine with the oxygen of the air; but heated in a vessel or place which excludes air, they merely give out their more volatile parts.

Why do fatal accidents happen from the burning of charcoal in chambers?

Because of the abundance of carbonic acid gas extricated during the combustion.

Why are the insides of water-casks charred, or slightly burned?

Because the charcoal thus produced in the casks, keeps the water sweet, and, in some measure, preserves the wood from the influence of damp.

Why are long, shallow stove-grates uneconomical?

Because the body of the coal is not soon heated, and requires to be oftener replenished, to keep up the fire.

Why is extreme heat of stoves for heating rooms, pernicious to health?

Because if the temperature be thus raised much higher than 300 deg. Fahrenheit, the animal and vegetable matter, which is found mechanically mixed at all times with the air, will be decomposed, and certain elastic vapours and fluids produced, of a deleterious quality, and peculiar smell. The matter here alluded to is very visible to the naked eye in a sunbeam let into a dark room.

Why do flint and steel when struck together, produce a shower of sparks?

Because small portions of one or both are struck off by the violence of the collision, in a state of white heat, and the particles of the iron burn in passing thro' the air: in a vacuum the heated particles are equally produced, but are scarcely visible from this combustion not occurring. In both cases they suffice to inflame gunpowder, or to light tinder.

EFFECTS OF HEAT.

Why do we stick a pin in a rushlight to extinguish it?

Because the pin conducts away so much heat that the tallow will not melt, or rise in the wick.

Why does the heater of a tea-urn soon change when placed near the water?

Because it parts with its heat to the water, until both are of the same temperature.

Why are meat screens lined with tin?

Because the polished metal reflects the heat upon the roasting meat, and thus expedites the cooking, independently of the screen itself protecting the joint from currents of air. On this account, screens, entirely of tin, are calculated for expeditious cookery.

[illegible]


MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Biles which arise from an impure habit of body, Scaly Eruptions, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Tetter, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Syphilitic Symptoms.

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,
No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States. june 7—3m

Northern Liberties Riding School.

THE subscriber having, at the request of his friends, opened a Riding School back of his residence, No. 330 North Front street, for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. The place is commodious and pleasant, and entirely private. It will be attended with many advantages to those who are desirous of availing themselves of its opportunities, as the horses are gay, well broken, handsomely gaited, well equipped, and known by many ladies and gentlemen, who are in the habit of riding, to possess all the variety of gaits and qualities belonging to this noble race of animals. The most timid may enter upon a course of instruction without the slightest danger, and acquire a knowledge of a science that is useful under the various circumstances to which mankind are daily exposed, and so essential to health,—and heightens all the pleasures of life.

Also, to hire, horses and gigs, carriages, barouches, dearborns, and ladies and gentlemen's hackneys.

For terms, apply to THOMAS CRAIGE.
aug 9—3m No. 330 North Front street.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 18 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 92 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

[illegible]

Cholera Syrup.

[illegible]

Improved Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH.

[illegible]

PLATINA POINTS.

Platina Lightning Rod Points.

[illegible]

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

Patent Fly Net.

[illegible]

Bowell Complaint and Cholera Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

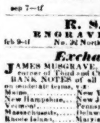
Cheap Books and Stationery.

[illegible]

Rattinets.

[illegible]

New and Fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.



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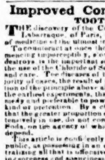
Removal—R. & W. Wilson,



[illegible]

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

[illegible]

Patent Lamps.

[illegible]

Caution.

[illegible]

Thomsonian Infirmary

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads, Foul poof [illegible] French do. pew and settee cushions; the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattresses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK
feb 15—1y*

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Orange Mineral, Chrome Yellow, Rochelle Salt, Blue Vitriol, White Vitriol, Sugar Lead, Alcohol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Calomel, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Ether, [illegible]

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c.

Silver Ware Manufactory,
No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Urns, Coffee, Tea, Cream Pots, Sugar Bowls, Slop Bowls, Candlesticks, Teakettles, &c. &c. [illegible]

Silver of the best quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.

nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 330 Market street below Sixth,

[illegible] wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, maple tubs, trays, matts, Boston rocking-chairs, [illegible] some hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, [illegible] lamps and stone-ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR-WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, [illegible] and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, [illegible] &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are goffering-irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and bell metal wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Brittannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of house-keeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article.

Cedar Bathing Tubs.

As the subscriber carries on the coopering business extensively, he is determined to sell Bathing Tubs very low; price from 6 to 12 dollars, warranted to be well made and well seasoned. [illegible]

James Fife & Son,

[illegible]

Book-Keeping.

[illegible]

James S. Hansell—Turner.

[illegible]

Removal.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

[illegible]

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

[illegible]

Patent Straw Cutters.

[illegible]

Marshall's Worm Syrup.

[illegible]


[illegible]